Num. 195

THE

Pittsburgh Gazette

717

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1790 [Vol. IV.

A Subscription for a Medal of General WASHINGTON.

MEDALS, from the earliest period of time, have been resorted to, by every enlightened people, as the greatest depositories of history, and the best method of transmitting to posterity the memory of the heroes and patriots of the age, and one of the most honorable compliments a grateful people could pay for their favours. As the history of mankind finds but few instances of a hero or patriot who has better deserved, or has been more justly entitled to the affections or esteem of a grateful people, than his excellency the President of the United States, general George Washington, an effort is induced to offer to the citizens of America a medal with a striking and approved likeness, and such historical or allegorical figures as shall best mark the great character; and the humble hopes to be honored with their patronage.

To Subscribers will be delivered of fine white metal, or resemble silver, for one dollar; of fine gold coloured metal, for two dollars; of fine silver for four dollars; and of gold in proportion to weight.

Subscribers will please to particularize the kind they chuse to have. As the medals are now striking, and will be ready to deliver in a few days after the order comes to hand, it is hoped every gentleman will pay at the time of subscribing.

☞ Subscriptions will be received in Pittsburgh, by John Scull; or any gentleman may have any number of medals from any part of the continent, by sending his order and remittance for the same to J. Mease, at the care of Robert Patton, esq. post master, Philadelphia.

Copy. We, the undersigned, have seen the medal of general Washington, and think it striking and expressive likeness, and worthy the attention of the citizens of the United States of America.

Thomas Mifflin, governor of the state of Pennsylvania.
Richard Peters, speaker of the house of assembly.
Christian Febiger, treasurer of the state.
Francis Johnston, colonel of the late American army.

Philadelphia, February 22, 1790.

TO BE LET,

And Poffeffion given immediately.

Two story LOG HOUSE, fituate on Liberty ftreet and Strawberry alley, in Pittsburgh. For terms apply to JACOB BAUSMAN.

March 20, 1790.

Highest price given for Clean Linen and Cotton

RAGS.

By the Printer hereof.

All thofe who have left watches to be repaired, and buckles, &c. to be mended by the fubfcribers, are defired to call on Col. Fannehill, who is thereby authorifed to receive the amount of the charges againft them, and deliver the property to the owners. Thofe who do not avail themfelves of this opportunity will have their property attached, and fold to pay the charges againft them. And all thofe are otherwife indebted to the fubfcribers are defired to call on George W. Eſq; (in whofe poffeſſion fuch accounts lodged) and pay them off by the 1st of May next, otherwife they will be without refpect to perfons, as none have taken the advantage of a like indulgence.

GREGG & I

Pittsburgh, March 31, 1790.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt Office at Pittſburgh, April 1, 1790.

B.

SAMUEL Baird, eſq; James Brown.

C.

Wynton Caſey, Marietta; John Cochran, Clark, William Clark.

D.

Joſeph Dunn, Lexington; capt. Thomas Doyle.

E.

James Ewin, Philip Eyerſe, Fort Harmar, James Erkles, Greenſburgh; James English.

F.

Ezekiel Forman, eſq;

H.

James Hunter, eſq; George Hooper, Fort Harmar.

I.

Peter January and Son, Lexington, eſq; Ephraim Jones, Iſaac Jewell, Fort Harmar.

L.

Alexander Lillie.

M.

George Michie Eſq; John M'Call, Andrew M'Calla, his excellency David M'Clure, governor of Kentucky, Lieutenant M'Kee, Nathan M'Farland, Daniel M Henry, James Morrison.

P.

William Powell,

S.

Major Winthrop Sargent, Marietta; Noah Smith, James Smith, Kentucky; George Smith, Edward Shott.

T.

James Thompſon, Summerall's ferry.

U.

John Ullick.

W.

John Wright and Brothers.

Three months from the above date, all letters now advertiſed, which may then be in the Poſt Office, will be ſent to the General Poſt Office.

JOHN SCULL, P. M.

Pittſburgh, April 6, 1790.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN are hereby informed, that a Theatrical Repreſentation of the TRAGEDY of

CATO,

With the FARCE of

All the World's a Stage,

Will take place on Tueſday the 20th inſtant.

The ſcene in the Garriſon.

No admittance without

Upon
this occaſion,

April 6, 1790.

N. B. Pictures may be had.

THE Truſtees of the Academy are requeſted to meet at Coffee houſe, on Wednesday the 21ſt of April inſt.

Thomas Parker, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, April 2, 1790.

ENTERED with the ſubſcriber, at his place of reſidence, the following deſcribed creatures, viz.

One bay colt, 2 years old, 13 hands and 2 inches high, branded on the near ſhoulder thus, N. B. one dark mare, 12 years old, 13 hands and a half high, branded on the near ſhoulder thus, N. one dark bay colt, 2 years old, [illegible] not branded; one dark roan horſe, 4 years old, 14 hands high, no mark; one ſaddle, one bay mare, 10 years old, 14 hands and a half high, a ſtar in the forehead and the near hind foot white; one dark bay roan mare, 6 years old, 13 [illegible]

Any perſon making application for either or any of the above deſcribed creatures, proving their property and paying charges.

DAVID IRWIN.

Allegheny County, March [illegible]

Five conſecutive hours. [illegible] times.

Engage as above.

Copy of Two Letters from the Comptroller General, addreſſed to the Speaker in General Aſſembly, with the Incloſures.

[Continued from our laſt.]

[A.]

Secretary of the Supreme Executive Council.

CHARLES Biddle, eſquire, ſettled and paid to 23d January, 1790.

Land Officers

Francis Johnſton, eſq Receiver General, ſettled and paid to 8th of March, 1790.

David Kennedy, eſq. Secretary, ſettled and paid to 8th of March, 1890.

Daniel Broadhead, eſq. Surveyor General, ſettled and paid to 8th of March, 1790.

Clerk of the Supreme Court.

Edward Burd, eſq ſettled and paid to Jan. 1790.

Auctioneers, for Duties payable to the State on Sales

John Patton, eſq. city of Philadelphia, ſettled and paid to 14th Auguſt, 1789.

Adam Hubley, eſq Southwark, ſettled and paid to 18th February, 1790.

William Shannon, eſq. Northern Liberties, ſettled and paid to 1ſt of January, 1790.

Richard Fontman, eſq. Moyamenſing, ſettled and paid to 1ſt of January, 1790

Liſt of the Prothonotaries of the ſeveral Counties, and to what time ſettled and the balances.

James Biddle, eſq Philadelphia city	For tax on writs, ſettled & paid to 15th May, 1789; for licences ſee at foot.
	ſettled to
	it, early
	to October
	appointed lately, hath not ſettled yet
gle, moreland,	Exhibited his account to July 1789, ſettlement partly made but found ſome vouchers neceſſary, that he had not with him. Account rendered to June 1789. but needs ſome proof to eſtabliſh it before ſettlement.
Thomas Scott, Waſhington,	Settled and paid to Sept. 1789
Ephraim Douglaſs, Fayette,	Settled and paid to October 1789
Edward Crawford, Franklin,	Settled and paid to Sept. 1788, balance due him of 30l. 18s. 10d. at ſettlement
Thomas Craig, Montgomery,	Settled and paid to Auguſt 1789, balance due him of 56l. 2s.
Alexander Graydon, Dauphin,	Not ſettled; the county in an unſettled ſtate.
Timothy Pickering, Luzerne,	Settled to the time of the appointment of his ſucceſſor, A. Henderſon, who hath not ſettled yet.
Lazarus B. M'Lean, Huntingdon,	
James Bryſon, Alleghany,	Not ſettled.
James Edmiſton, Northumberland,	Lately appointed, hath not ſettled.
William Richardſon Allee, Delaware,	Lately appointed, hath not ſettled.
William Nichols, eſq. clerk of the city court, delivers out tavern licences for the city.	Settled and paid to 10th Auguſt 1789.
Hilary Baker, eſq. clerk of the county, delivers out tavern licences for Philadelphia county.	Settled to 27th October, 1789.

List of Collectors of Exciſe.

E. Bartholemew, eſq. Philadelphia city & county,	Settled to firſt of January, 1790, balance overpaid 333l. 15s. 9d.
William Harvey, eſq. Bucks county,	Settled and paid to 28th March, 1789, is ſued, and hath rendered ſome vouchers ſince, pleads a little time to make up the remainder.
John Chriſtee, eſq. Cheſter,	Settled and paid to March 1789, hath paid well ſince, and is to ſettle this month.
Samuel Turbett, eſq. Lancaſter,	Settled and paid to 3d October 1789.
John Forſyth, eſq. York,	Settled to 1ſt October, over paid balance of 29l. 2s.
Rowland Parker, eſq. Cumberland,	Received an account to June 1789, but can't be ſettled for want of more vouchers, which he promiſed to furniſh ere now, have wrote him lately.
Broſſius, Berks,	Settled and paid to 10th Auguſt 1788, has rendered an incomplete account, ſince taken back to add more thereto.
eſquire,	Appointed fall, 1788 has rendered an incomplete account, returned him to render it more perfect.
in, Bed-	Settled to 6th November, 1788. rendered ſince to 1ſt February 1, 90, but wrote him to furniſh.
Dering, land, moreland	Settled to 31ſt May, 1789.
	Did not act, and Robert Hunter was appointed in June; his commiſſion lately received; do not know yet if acted.
odd, Waſhing-	Did not act, unleſs lately.
h Douglaſs, Fay- tte,	Did not act for ſome time after appointed: Dec. 1786, hath not ſettled.
Robert Parker, Franklin,	Appointed Novem. 1787; did not act for a conſiderable time, but hath ſince; hath not ſettled; informs he hath received little.
Iacob Auld, Montgomery.	Settled to 16th April, 1789; balance 29l. 14s 0d. 1-2 then due.
Andrew Foreſt, Dauphin,	Sent his account to 2d. October 1789; returned him to furniſh further vouchers.
None, Lucerne,	
None, Huntingdon,	
Robert Hunter, Alleghany,	See Weſtmoreland above.
William Purdy, Mifflin,	Appointed 6th March, 1790.
Philip Sheaff, Delaware	Lately appointed,

(To be continued.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

NAMUR, November 27.

THE number of dead at the ſiege of Ghent, was ſo conſiderable, that after the ſurrendering of the place, 150 of the Imperial troops were found in one of the barracks wells; they were thrown into it by their comrades as they fell under the patriots arms; 900 of the garriſon, who could not eſcape, were taken priſoners. After that expedition, the patriot army was divided into three lines; one went towards Bruſſels, the other towards this town, and the third marched into the Duchy of Luxembourgh to oppoſe the troops the Emperor ſends into the Netherlands. No leſs than 10,000 Frenchmen have joined the ſtandard of liberty. The ſoldiers are well paid the artillery men have half a crown a day, and a ſimple ſoldier a ſhilling. The army of the patriots is reckoned now at 100000 men. Pruſſia and Holland will certainly come to the aſſiſtance of the Belgic provinces. A price has been ſet on D'Alton's head, and on ſome of the anti patriots. The Hague General refuſe to deliver Vandernoot or any other patriot Chiefs who have fled from Brabant into the territories of their High Mightineſſes.

LONDON, December 2.

In Denmark, eſpecially in Copenhagen, dreadful conſequences are apprehended from riots, owing to the ſcarcity of food and money, but more eſpecially from government continuing to receive the war impoſt. The Magiſtrates have repreſented to the Prince Royal, that they cannot enſure the peace if this impoſt is not immediately taken off.

We have juſt received an account from Lemberg of a tranſaction which will probably produce a war between the Emperor and the republic Poland, and conſequently between the former and the King of Pruſſia, Holland and Great Britain.

The tranſaction was this; On the 24th of laſt month, a body of Auſtrian ſoldiers entered the Auſtrian territories, and having ſeized the receiver of the cuſtoms, and the inſpectors of goods entered the Auſtrian provinces from Poland they put the former to death, and cut off the ears of the latter.

After theſe horrid deeds, they took poſſeſſion of the houſe or office of the receiver, w[h]ere they found the ſum of 10 000 florins, the property of Emperor, which they throught proper to carry off.

Such flagrant acts cannot be over looked by the Emperor, who will no doubt requir ſatisfaction, not only for a violation of his territory, but alſo for the blood of his officers ſo inhumanly ſpilt

American News.

BOSTON, March 3.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman who was lately in the Geneſee country.

"One curioſity was a Brimſtone Spring, which iſſues from two places about two rods a part, about twenty rods from the bottom of a large hill, where it comes through apertures about 5 or 6 inches in diameter, and perfectly round, deſcending like a ſwift brook; there is a glade about four rods wide from the ſprings down to the bottom of hill, which is quite clear, all the buſhes, if ever there were any, are gone and there is not much ſoil, it is rather a rock of divers colours, and all the way in or near the water, and on every level ſpot there is brimſtone in ſome places 10 or 15 inches deep.

SPRINGFIELD, March 9.

On Saturday, were conveyed through this town, for New York, under ſtrong guard, two brothers by the name of Crane, who were lately taken up in the county of Worceſter for altering, froging and paſſing notes in imitation of the final ſettlements, ſo called: Theſe perſons have been ſo long concerned in the buſineſs of counterfeiting paper ſecurities of every kind, both public and private, and acquited ſo great a degree of ſkill and dexterity in it, as to be able to impoſe very often on the moſt wary. They have at different times appeared in the different dreſſes of the gentleman and the beggar, as the occaſion might require; when lately apprehended, they were genteelly dreſſed, and paſſed by the name of Smith: They have often defied the arm of authority, boaſting of powerful connections which they were aſſured would buy them out of trouble; they have often eluded the ſtricteſt ſearch of thoſe who had been injured by them, but are now in a fair way to meet with a due reward for their ſervices.

NEW YORK, March 6.

Doubtleſs there are ſome ſpirits in all ſocieties of ſo malignant an aſpect, that they never can be at eaſe while the people are happy under any ſyſtem of government whatever, theſe perſons endeavor to impreſs on the public mind that government is an evil, they will acknowledge, merely to ſave appearances, it is a neceſſary evil. It will be well to attend to the operation of this ſentiment; from conſidering government as an evil, we are naturally led to conſider thoſe that adminiſter it, as evil inſtruments in an evil cauſe; this tranſition is eaſy; and perhaps is one of the moſt plauſible foundations on which the unprincipled diſturbers of human happineſs can raiſe ſyſtem of ſucceſsful ſedition. From a ſpecious concern for the public good the beſt adminiſtration that ever was formed may be attacked with a probably chance of making impreſſion to its diſadvantage; and to the infinite injury of the public intereſt. A ſentiment independent of its falſehood, and

ous tendency, contains likewise a most infamous satire on human nature, for as mankind cannot subsist as civilized communities, without laws and government, they must either be governed as rational beings who know how to combine their several interests for the mutual benefit of the whole; or, be considered, if in a state of society, as associating animals, united by bonds formed on a principle of universal suspicion of each other. This latter idea of government would correspond with the temper and genius of such persons; for, judging from their own particular bias, or propensity, they realize that confidence, in such a government, would be forever disappointed in its expectations.

The revolution of America is not founded on the idea that government is a necessary evil; but on the reverse that it is the choicest blessing heaven ever has bestowed on the human race; and the refined, free, liberal state of society which the United States are now enjoying, under the new constitution, evinces the falsehood of the idea; it suggests also this pleasing reflection, that as we have made so great, and obvious progress in improveing the condition of human nature, we shall continue to persevere in the line of the constitution; by supporting and strengthening the hands of our civil rulers; by a generous disdain of the feeble, but malicious invectives and slanders of those, whose envy at our growing greatness, and increating happiness, can find no rest, but in venting itself in lies and defamation; and in attempts to *belittle* the free and independent citizens of this glorious country in their own eyes.

The people of the United States are at this moment in a more eligible situation, than any other nation now upon the face of the globe; nor have we any reason to suppose, that any of the nations that have gone before us, ever enjoyed a greater degree of positive happiness: and with respect to our prospects, we may justly assert that the experience of mankind has never produced a parallel; but there are some persons who would be tormented by a situation in paradise; would even a celestial administration please such characters? I trow not.

When it is considered how highly the public expectations were raised at the adoption of the New Constitution; and how greatly those expectations have been realized in the administration of the government thus far, a doubt cannot be entertained respecting the adoption of such measures in future, as will ensure the most essential object, the establishment of the Public Credit. As a leading step to this great event, every national and patriotic motive, concurs to enforce the assumption of the State Debts. This will prove a most important link in the chain of our Federal Union; and which, if not done, will be a dereliction of the interest of a very respectable class of the most distinguished Patriots of our Country.

Local politics were universally decried but a short time since, as the disgrace and curse of our country, all the members of our present enlightened National Legislature, in all their deliberations on the great questions that come before them, especially those relating to Finance, discover minds superior to all selfish, State attatchments. So that the interests of all, appears to be equally dear to all. When this is the case, how glorious is the prospect of our country.

"A chain of self interest is no better than a rope of sand. There is no cement, nor cohesion between the parts; there is rather a mutual antipathy and repulsion; hence we see this chain is always ready to fall in pieces, and on any sudden concussion to break into an infinity of factions."

"When this comes to be the case with a community, we find that no public measure, however salutary can be carried into effect, if it clash with any foreseen particular interest." Brown's Estimate.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.

At St. Domingo, the capital town of Spanish Hispaniola, are still seen the walls of the house that Columbus erected there in 1493. which he fortified and left to the care of a small garrison just before his second return to Old Spain. It is a large building exactly square, the walls twenty feet high, and near five feet thick; and is at present the receptacle of filth, and surrounded with weeds and bushes. The reflective traveller naturally beholds this pile with veneration, as the first building erected in the western world by European hands, and under the direction of a man whose services and renown entitle it to be considered as a remarkable monument of curiosity and (American) antiquity.

In a late English magazine occurs a remarkable account of a lad totally blind (as was supposed, from obstructions in the optic nerve) being perfectly restored to sight, by undergoing four smart electrical shocks. This account is attested in the most satisfactory manner; two girls have since been cured by the same means: It is to be observed, however, that none of these subjects were naturally blind.

Extract of a letter from London, December 26.

"Among all the different schemes that have been fallen upon for determining whether the ocean is or is not fathomable, that of the celebrated blind philosopher Dr. Moyes, appears the most likely to effectuate the end proposed. In a dead calm, he detaches a hollow buoyant machine so laden with weights as to sink it with rapidity. The moment it arrives at the bottom, or touches any solid body it upsets, dislodges the weights contained within, and then by reason of its natural buoyancy the machine must re ascend to the surface. The doctor in his passage from America to Europe, tried several different machines of this kind in calm weather, but without the desired effect. We are inclined to think the weights included were not sufficient to overcome the pressure upwards at certain depths, or it must have succeeded. From the analogy of the mountains on the land, we may suppose the ocean to be somewhere more than three or four miles in depth; and soundings, it is well known, are to be had for the whole tun, betwixt Newfoundland and Ireland, in 5, 6, 7, 8 and 900 fathoms

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Pittsburgh, April 7.

On Friday the 9th instant, six persons having crossed the Ohio river, about five miles on this side Hollyday's Cove, to the Indian side, as it is commonly called, where they were attacked by a party of Indians, and five of them were made prisoners, the other got as far as the river, and attempted to cross, but was pursued by the Indians, who are supposed, killed him, at him several times, and it is supposed, killed him, as he has not since been heard of. This account may be relied on as authentic, as we have it from a gentleman immediately from the spot.

We are sorry to remark, from this correspondent, that the accounts from Kentucky, and the danger in going down the river, are very alarming. It appears evident that the Indians are determined on hostilities, and though they are seen in large bodies, yet the great number of small parties which keep continually watching the river banks, and cutting off the frontier inhabitants, by land and water, are by no means favorable, but seem rather to threaten the people of Kentucky with a very troublesome summer.

It may be well enough to inform those who are not well acquainted with this country, and who may wish to remove thereto, that the settlements are perfectly secure from any depredations of the Indians.

From the Gazette of the United States.

The TABLET.

"Why should an actor complain of being called from the Theatre, when he has either finished his part, or can carry it on but badly?

SHORT as the life of man is represented to be, it is still long enough for all the purposes for which he was created. When the affairs of a person are perplexed and involved in confusion, it betrays want of system or diligence: But it is no proof that he is too circumscribed with respect to time. Had he more time, or had he less to perform, the same difficulty would exist, while he errs in laying his plans, or is dilatory in executing them. The best systems will not succeed when managed by indolent men: not will the most active industry turn to much account, where there is a defect of system. It is not the quantity of business any one has to perform that embarrasses him, for nothing can perplex a person or method and activity.

The complaints therefore of the shortness of life are not founded in reason. If a man be lived to the age of three score years and ten, and has accomplished the main objects that deserve his attention, no period would be long enough (quantity his expectations. The general duration of every person is limited within certain bounds, which are more or less extensive in different men. Those of a narrow comprehension come to their full perfection, before they half run out their existence; while others, before they people limited to four score years, they should not complain of the shortness of it, because if it were ten times as long, they would make no new attainments. There are other men whose faculties are forbid to expand on a larger scale, and who continue to make improvements till they are sixty years old. But whatever is the period, when these cease to be progressive, a man gains no advantage from living, more than he has already gained.

If a person, having passed the middle age of life, finds that he has acquired little honor or property, he may generally conclude there is some defect in his capacity or exertions. To such a man length of life will bring no acquisition of character or fortune, es. Why then should we complain of that which is in itself no evil, and human nature point so constituted, that our faculties do not [illegible] their most perfect point, what would be the misfortune that our sublunary existence had not a longer duration. Confined however to as small a compass as it is, if we employ our moments with sentiment and diligence, we may finish our career with joy and reputation.

A Curious Courtship.

A YOUNG gentleman and lady happened, one Sabbath, to sit in the same pew. During the course of the sermon the youth read something in the eyes of the fair, which made a most deep impression upon his soul, the mysterious tenant of the person; as love is seldom at a loss for an expedient he presented her with the following verse in the middle of the sermon: "And now I beseech thee lady, not as though I wrote a new commandment unto thee, but that which we had from the beginning, that we love one another." After perusal, the answer, opened at the 8th chapter of Ruth, and 10th verse: "And Ruth said, entreat me not to leave thee or to return from following after thee: for whither thou goest, I will go, and where thou lodgest, I will lodge, thy people shall be my people, and thy God, my God." This was the only proposal, which in a little time was ratified by the parson.

WE, the subscribers, being appointed by the honorable the court of common pleas of Washmoreland, to audit the accounts of the executors creditors and all other claimants in the said court, against George Dickey, late of Hempfield township and to adjust the proportion of the said fund, and of all the defendants creditors, and settle their shares of the defendants estate; do hereby give public notice, that we will be exposed to public sale, at Greensburgh, on the 10th day of May next, [illegible] of land in said township, containing about [illegible] acres, adjoining lands of James Guthrie, [illegible] Pugh, and others, agreeable to a survey and draught thereof made by Mr. Andrew Drew, accepted by the court, and ordered to be returned with the inquisition, and will then and there proceed to make distribution of the money arising from the sale of the said land, among the creditors of the said George Dickey, agreeable to the directions of the act of assembly in such case made and provided, at which time and place all persons concerned may attend if they think proper.

JAMES TAYLOR,
ROBERT COLEY.

Pittsburgh, December 9th, 1789.

WHEREAS the subscriber has given his note of hand to Denny M'Closkey for the sum of Ten pounds, to be paid in grain at certain prices therein mentioned, dated April the 2d inst. but the said note not being [illegible] contract, which can be proven, I do give this [illegible] any person from taking an assignment of said note, as I am determined not to pay it but against the express order.

[illegible] ACDO.

Allegheny county, April 3, 1790.

TO Edward Harris of Bath [illegible] Samuel Clark, of Washington county, [illegible] thereof, he will hear of some [illegible] to his advantage.

April 4, 1790.

WHEREAS a certain Jacob Harris has made [illegible] against the subscribe 15 [illegible] has long since paid, and whereas the said Harris [illegible] account before [illegible] Baltimore, this is to forewarn all persons from [illegible] an assignment on said [illegible] testimony can be produced of its being [illegible] taking an illegitimate advantage as I am determined not to pay it but against express order.

[illegible]

Fayette county, April 3, 1790.

720

TO BE SOLD.

THAT valuable tract of land formerly the property of Samuel Irwin, Esq; on Peter's creek, Washington county, fifteen miles from Pittsburgh, and fifteen from Washington, and half a mile from the river Monongahela, adjoining lands of John Cox, Robert James, Philip Deahy, James Chambers and John Welsh; inhabited by William Brown, John Underhill, Neil Murray, Andrew M'Aslan, and James Sanderson, each having the following quantity of cleared land. William Brown, 60 acres, good buildings, apple and peach orchard, and garden, &c. John Underhill, forty acres; Neil Murray, 100 acres, with a frame house, still, and compleat set of vessels for two stills; Andrew M'Aslan, twenty acres, and James Sanderson, twenty acres; the yearly rents at present amounts to between seventy and eighty pounds Pennsylvania currency. The said land is half a mile from Charles Bradford's mill, one mile from Magner's mill, one mile from Adam Wickerham, junior's mill, two miles from Adam Wickerham, senior's mill, and not above four miles from Welth and Baldwin's mills. The whole or any part of the above will be sold, and for further particulars enquire of John M'Donald, in Pittsburgh; Alexander Addison, Esq; in Washington: or John Cox, on Peter's creek.

Also, to be sold or rented, the stone coal and lime works, on the banks of the river Monongahela, adjoining James Chambers, with a compleat set of tools to carry on said business, and a large keel boat. Enquire as above. October 15, 1789.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Pittsburgh, December 23, 1789.

JULY the twenty seventh day,
My wife Betty run away,
From bed and board did flee and fly,
She would no longer with me stay.
Since she has left me without cause,
I'll give her time enough to pause,
That she may see her error,
When I live happy with a farmer.
Therefore I forwarn, both great and small
To trust her any thing at all,
For her contracts from this day
Not one farthing will I pay.

DENNIS O'BRYAN.

WHereas the subscriber has given a bond for 27l. 10s. to a certain John Rhodearmer, as a part of the consideration for a tract of land; but as it appears the title of said Rhodearmer is not good, the subscriber hereby forwarns all persons from taking an assignment on said bond, as I am determined not to pay it unless I am made secure in the title of the land.

JOHN WHITE.

Allegheny county, February 15, 1790.

WHEREAS a certain Moses Reredon left a Watch in my hands about 4 years ago, to be repaired for one John Reredon; public notice is hereby given, that if he does not come and pay the repairs done to her, she will be sold in three weeks.

JOHN RICHARDSON,
silversmith.

St. Clair township, Allegheny County, March 20, 1790.

THE subscriber begs leave to acquaint the public in general, and his former customers in particular, that he has taken the Shop where he now works, opposite to where Mr. Joseph Nicholas lately dwelt, where he intends carrying on the Hatting Business in all its various branches. Gentlemen, Ladies, and others, who please to favor him with their custom, may depend on his utmost endeavors to please.

DANIEL CRAIG.

Pittsburgh, March 24, 1790.

N. B. A smart active Boy of about 14 years of age, wanted as an apprentice to the aforesaid business.

Treasury Department,

Register's Office, January 5, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the allowance of interest on certificates issued by the Loan Office is hereby given, that the same will be paid as usual on the 15th day of December, 1789; and also that new certificates comprising the principal sum of the said cancelled Loan Office and Final Settlement certificates.

By order of the Secretary of the Treasury,

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

To be Sold or Rented,

A Plantation or tract of land containing 195 acres, more or less, about 4 miles from Washington, about seven miles from Pittsburgh, on the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Washington, about seven miles from the former. There is on the premises a good dwelling house, and a large and convenient barn, about 80 acres of land cleared and under fence, a number of which are now in meadow, and with a small expence may be all brought into meadow. The place is the property of Adam Patty. For the terms of payment, &c. and further particulars apply to Robert Boyd, living on the premises, or to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

Allegheny county, Jan. 24, 1790.

To be sold on reasonable terms for wheat or cattle, or exchanged for land in the neighbourhood of Pittsburgh.

NINETEEN hundred and ninety nine acres of land, situate on the first creek emptying into the Ohio, below the great Kenhawa. For terms apply to William Rowley on Chartiers creek, about 12 miles from Pittsburgh, or the printer hereof.

March 26, 1790.